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FOLLOW-UP TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION, 1984

Work of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

The present report provides an overview of the various activities in the field of population that were carried out in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action by 8 intergovernmental and 104 non-governmental organizations during the early 1990s. It is the fourth biennial report prepared in response to the requests made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 1986/7 and 1987/72 and decision 1991/308. The overview, which follows the outline of the World Population Plan of Action, is preceded by a brief description of the principal characteristics of the organizations concerned, including information on their geographical coverage, their nature, their professional and financial resources and their relationship with the United Nations system.

* E/CN.9/1994/1.

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INTRODUCTION

1. In the World Population Plan of Action, adopted by the World Population Conference in 1974, 1/ intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were invited to participate in the implementation of the Plan. The International Conference on Population, held at Mexico City in 1984, 2/ acknowledged and commended the efforts made by such organizations and repeated the invitation. As a follow-up, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, through the Population Commission, periodic reports on the activities of such organizations in relation to the implementation of the Plan of Action (resolution 1986/7). The first of such reports was prepared in 1987 (E/CN.9/1987/6), the second in 1989 (E/CN.9/1989/7) and the third in 1991 (E/CN.9/1991/10). The present document is thus the fourth and, like the previous reports, was prepared by the Population Division of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, as the substantive secretariat of the Population Commission.

2. The information used in the preparation of the report was collected through a four-page questionnaire sent to 9 intergovernmental and 148 non-governmental organizations. The questionnaires were sent out towards the end of 1992, in expectation that the results of the survey would be presented to the Population Commission at its twenty-seventh session, then scheduled to be held in August 1993. Consistent with the biennial cycle of work of the Population Commission, the survey focused on data for the biennium 1990-1991. However, anticipating that the twenty-seventh session of the Commission would be postponed to 1994, at which time data for 1990-1991 would no longer seem so timely, the questionnaire was expanded to include questions about plans and budgets for 1992. Such data, particularly for the organizations that replied to the questionnaire before the end of 1992, may not be as firm as the data for 1990-1991.

3. Efforts were made to increase the coverage of the survey by reaching out to organizations which, as suggested for instance by their name, might be involved in population activities, even if only in a peripheral way. Replies were received from 134 non-governmental organizations out of the 148 to which questionnaires had been sent, the rate of non-response being higher among those organizations that had not been surveyed before and whose involvement in population activities was likely to be marginal. Thirty organizations replied that they did not have population activities. Although in some instances this judgement seemed to be based on an exceedingly narrow interpretation of what constitutes "population activities", the Secretariat accepted the organizations' views. The replies of the remaining 104 organizations which saw themselves as being active in the field of population were of uneven quality: 82 organizations returned fully completed questionnaires, 13 returned questionnaires which were fairly complete and 9 returned incomplete questionnaires.

4. In relation to the previous survey, which was based on the replies of 83 organizations, the increase in coverage is appreciable. A number of organizations replied with reluctance, expressing exasperation with the various surveys, inventories and monitoring exercises carried out repeatedly and at

short intervals by the United Nations system. To those organizations, the process seemed redundant and in any case was felt to place an unreasonable burden on the respondents. In a few cases, the organizations indicated that they did not intend to reply to future surveys. In the light of this mounting "survey fatigue", the continued success of this type of survey is far from assured. While intensified efforts to explain the usefulness of the process to its participants may help to some extent, there is also a need to address the sense of duplication of efforts and to return more of the benefits of the monitoring exercise to the participating organizations.

5. The present report contains an overview of major characteristics of the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in the field of population, based on a synthesis of the information available for each of the organizations covered by the survey. Efforts were made to highlight wherever possible any detectable trends in relation to previous surveys. Annexes I-III provide in tabular form a detailed summary of the information collected about each organization.

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ORGANIZATIONS

Criteria for selection of the organizations

6. Intergovernmental organizations are created by groups of Governments to deal with political or economic issues arising from common historical or regional situations. Non-governmental organizations are established through the voluntary association and decision of private individuals or groups for a variety of purposes, which may be political, humanitarian, religious, professional or simply associative. All those different perspectives may lead to an organization's involvement in population matters and activities, either as the principal focus of its attention or as part of a broader agenda.

7. The selection of the organizations to be included in the present survey followed the criteria used in the previous surveys. For the intergovernmental organizations, the list included those organizations that have permanent observer status with the General Assembly or those that participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council and have activities related to the areas of the World Population Plan of Action. For the non-governmental organizations, the list used in previous years was updated to take into account recent additions to the list of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, the list of organizations accredited to the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, as well as other organizations featured in the Guide to Sources of International Population Assistance, 1991, published by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), or otherwise known to be active in the field of population. In accordance with established practice, the survey focused on organizations with an international scope by virtue of their activities, excluding organizations of a purely national or local character. Also as in previous surveys, private-sector for-profit entities were included in the scope of the study, while organizations attached to governmental offices or universities were excluded.

Location of headquarters

8. As noted on previous occasions, few non-governmental organizations with a global outlook for their population activities have their headquarters in developing countries. The present survey found only 6 such organizations, out of a total of 104. On the other hand, 57 organizations - more than half the total - had their headquarters in the United States of America. Also worth noting is the absence of non-governmental organizations based in countries in economic transition or in centrally planned economies and involved in international population activities. While it is possible that the survey process was influenced by factors such as proximity and institutional visibility, it is nevertheless likely that those unbalances do reflect the reality of "South-South" and "East-South" non-governmental cooperation in the field of population. Among the intergovernmental organizations, two had their headquarters in developing countries, a feature explained by the regional nature of those organizations.

Nature of the activities

9. The organizations were invited to indicate the type of activity that best characterized the organization's nature, the suggested choices including professional association; provision of technical assistance; provision of financial assistance; research, analysis and evaluation; and information, education and communication. If more than one type of activities applied, they were invited to rank them by order of importance. The majority of the organizations indicated they were involved in more than one type of activity. The most frequently cited type of activity was "information, education and communication", which involved 79 out of the 104 organizations in the survey. This confirms the very important advocacy role that non-governmental organizations are known to play in the population field. More specifically, 24 organizations ranked this type of activity as first among their priorities or even their sole interest. "Research and analysis" and "technical assistance" were cited by a relatively large and almost identical number of organizations (55 and 53 respectively) as their defining types of activity, either alone or, more frequently, in combination with other types of activities. Thirty-three organizations saw themselves as providers of financial assistance and 24 as professional associations. Eighteen organizations saw technical assistance as their primary or sole mission and about a dozen organizations in each case saw themselves primarily or solely as professional associations, or providers of financial assistance or institutions for research and analysis. In conclusion, the lesson that emerges from these replies is that non-governmental organizations working in the field of population are a very diverse group, frequently engaged in several types of activities, but combining them differently and with varying priorities. Their most widely shared characteristic is their involvement in advocacy.

Links with the United Nations system

10. As on previous occasions, the survey devoted special attention to the linkages between the organizations and the United Nations system, using a battery of questions designed to capture different possible aspects of such linkages: participation in various types of United Nations activities, a

funding relationship or formal consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

11. Intergovernmental organizations may receive a standing invitation to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly as observers. Four of the intergovernmental organizations that replied to the questionnaire belonged to that group. Non-governmental organizations meeting certain conditions may be granted consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, in which case they are assigned a category according to their level of expertise in the work of the Council. Category I applies to those organizations that have an interest in most of the activities of the Council, are international in their activities and have a broad geographical membership. Category II applies to those organizations that are more specifically concerned with a few areas of the work of the Council. Those organizations that can occasionally make useful contributions to the work of the Council may be placed on a roster for ad hoc consultations. Among the 104 non-governmental organizations included in the present report, a slight majority were in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: 7 were in category I, 27 were in category II and 19 were on the Roster. Fifty-one organizations did not have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. This group includes, in particular, all those organizations which, by virtue of their for-profit nature, are not eligible for consultative status under the present rules governing the participation of non-governmental organizations in the work of the United Nations, set forth in Council resolution 1296 (XLIV). This in no way detracts from the great value of the contribution made by such organizations to the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, often through contract work performed for government agencies, particularly bilateral development assistance agencies, as well as for other non-governmental organizations or for the United Nations system. In fact, while the two non-governmental organizations in the survey with the largest budgets (the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the Population Council) were in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, that was not the case with any of the seven organizations following those two on the list of major players in the field. It is therefore obvious that the Council's formal institutions for establishing consultative arrangements with non-governmental organizations do not yield a representative cross-section of the key actors in the particular field of population activities, whether such actors are excluded by the Council's guidelines or have insufficient incentive to seek consultative status.

12. Another indicator of the relationship between the organizations and the United Nations is the degree to which they participate in the activities of the United Nations system. The survey shows that only a minority of the non-governmental organizations, exactly 36 out of 104, had not participated in any activity of the United Nations system during the biennium 1990-1991. All other organizations had attended intergovernmental meetings (48 organizations), participated in technical seminars and workshops (50 organizations), conducted studies commissioned by the United Nations (21 organizations) or executed United Nations projects (17 organizations), usually combining participation in more than one type of activity. Nine organizations reported they had participated in all four types of activities.

13. The organizations were also asked to indicate with which United Nations bodies they had the most contacts in the context of their population activities. Most non-governmental organizations (82 out of 104) were able to designate one or more United Nations entities in reply to that question. In most cases, the closest United Nations contact was UNFPA, which was cited by 62 organizations, followed by the World Health Organization (40 organizations) and the United Nations Children's Fund (19 organizations). Contacts with the United Nations regional commissions were mentioned by six organizations only, while the United Nations Development Programme was mentioned 12 times and the World Bank 13 times. The Population Division of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis of the Secretariat was cited by 10 organizations.

Human and financial resources

14. The present survey collected three kinds of information on financial resources for population activities: the expenditure during the biennium 1990-1991, the sources of funds and the amount budgeted for 1992. Eighty-five non-governmental organizations provided information on their population-related expenditure in 1990-1991, yielding an aggregated figure of nearly US$ 660 million. Among those 85 non-governmental organizations, 49 had provided the corresponding information for the biennium 1988-1989 for the previous survey. An analysis of the data shows that this group of organizations increased its expenditure for population activities by some 5 per cent, from US$ 503 million in 1988-1989 to US$ 530 million in 1990-1991. While these figures are far from exhaustive, they also reflect a certain degree of double count; this occurs, for instance, when a foundation distributes income from its endowment as grants to other non-governmental organizations for the execution of specific projects. To illustrate this point, one could take as an example the case of the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, which made grants to about two dozen other non-governmental organizations included in the present survey during the biennium 1990-1991.

15. Ninety-two non-governmental organizations provided a breakdown of their sources of funds, although in many cases the information refers to the total resources of the organization rather than those allocated to population activities. A comparison of the replies to the present and previous surveys reveals a rather implausible instability in the structure of the funding sources of several non-governmental organizations. Keeping in mind those observations, it can be noted that most organizations rely on several sources of funding. Private donations, which include resource flows between non-governmental organizations, are the most cited source of funds, being mentioned by 56 organizations, usually in combination with other sources. Government funds are the second most frequently quoted sources. Non-governmental organizations that receive government funds tend to rely on this source to a great degree: 22 organizations did so for 80 per cent or more of their activities. This included in particular the for-profit organizations executing technical assistance projects for bilateral development agencies.

16. Seventy non-governmental organizations were able to indicate both their population-related expenditure during the biennium 1990-1991 and the amounts budgeted for their population activities in 1992. For that group of

organizations, the 1992 budgets totalled some US$ 377 million, an increase of 16 per cent over the annual average during 1990-1991, which had been approximately US$ 324 million. This figure suggests that non-governmental allocations to population activities continued to experience real growth at a steady pace, although in some cases the 1992 budget figures reflect expectations that later might not have materialized.

17. The 87 non-governmental organizations that replied to the question on their human resources devoted to population activities indicated an aggregate of 1,291 equivalent full-time professionals at headquarters and 1,568 in the field. These figures are subject to a good deal of uncertainty, since not all organizations have been equally strict in estimating how many of their staff should be considered professionals working full time on population activities. Some loosely knit organizations with a federative structure had difficulties in estimating the relevant human resources allocated to population activities by their affiliates. A striking feature of these statistics is the great disparity in the ratio of resources to professionals among the organizations surveyed, in particular the contrast between those organizations manned by numerous voluntary workers operating on a scanty budget and the largest private foundations, where a very small cadre of professionals, sometimes one or two persons, run a multi-million dollar population programme. This disparity is another illustration of the diversity of situations and perspectives to be found among non-governmental organizations active in the field of population.

Population activities by topic of the World Population Plan of Action

18. The topics of the World Population Plan of Action, as presented in the recommendations adopted by the Mexico City Conference, can be grouped in two categories. The first category comprises nine substantive areas for action, or sectors, namely (a) socio-economic development, the environment and population; (b) the role and the status of women; (c) development of population policies; (d) population growth; (e) morbidity and mortality; (f) reproduction, the family and family planning; (g) population distribution and internal migration; (h) international migration; and (i) population structure. The second category comprises seven activities, or functions, that may be undertaken under any of the areas for action: (j) data collection, research and analysis; (k) evaluation studies; (l) direct provision of services; (m) counselling and guidance; (n) training; (o) dissemination of information; and (p) awareness for public action. As has been noted previously, 3/ sectors and functions can be integrated in a matrix where, for instance, the sectors could be the columns and the functions could be the rows. It would no doubt be of great interest to be able to show how non-governmental and intergovernmental efforts in the area of population might tend to concentrate on certain population sectors, and within the context of those sectors, on selected functions. However, this level of detail would exceed by far what most organizations consider practical and adequate for their own accounting purposes. It was therefore considered more appropriate to aim for data on sectors and functions taken separately, as was the practice in previous surveys.

19. Eighty-four non-governmental organizations provided information on the breakdown of their activities by sector of the World Population Plan of Action. Most organizations work in more than one sector: only 16 organizations appeared

to concentrate all their activities in one single sector, which was, with only a couple of exceptions, "reproduction, the family and family planning". Eleven organizations indicated that they worked in all nine sectors of the Plan. About the same number stated they were involved in two, three, four or five sectors. The sector most commonly cited was "reproduction, the family and family planning", which concerned 64 out of 84 non-governmental organizations. Umbrella sectors such as "the role and status of women" and "socio-economic development, the environment and population" scored second (55 citations) and third (49 citations), respectively. Migration (both internal and international) and especially age structure issues appeared to concern the smallest number of organizations, as only a proportion of roughly a quarter among them cited those sectors. This structure of priorities matches closely the results of the previous survey, confirming once again this remarkable feature: the relative lack of interest of the non-governmental sector as a whole for spatial distribution and migration issues.

20. Seventy-five non-governmental organizations provided information on the breakdown of their activities by function of the World Population Plan of Action. Only 10 organizations said they specialized in one single function. An even smaller number of organizations, five to be precise, declared they were involved in all seven functions of the Plan. Most organizations were involved in any number of functions between those two extremes. The most frequently cited function was "dissemination of information", which was mentioned by 58 out of 75 organizations. This is consistent with the great importance which non-governmental organizations attach to their advocacy role, as discussed above. The second most frequently cited function, mentioned by 40 organizations, was "data collection, research and analysis". "Counselling and guidance" was the least frequently mentioned function, cited by 19 organizations only.

III. CONCLUSION

21. At the present time, early 1994, it is now possible to supplement and put in perspective the observations on the activities of the organizations during the biennium 1990-1991 in the light of the important developments that have taken place in 1992 and 1993. Both the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992 and the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development to be held in September 1994 have greatly reinforced the commitment of non-governmental organizations to action in the field of population as well as their interest in collaborating with the United Nations system. To illustrate this point, suffice it to note that by the time of the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development, more than 300 non-governmental organizations had sought accreditation to participate in the Conference and its preparatory process; another 400 organizations were expected to seek accreditation from the Preparatory Committee at its third session. In addition, numerous non-governmental organizations which were in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and therefore did not need to seek ad hoc accreditation have also participated in the preparatory process.

22. The International Conference on Population and Development is expected to have a profound and durable impact on the strategies, priorities and institutional arrangements for population activities at all levels. Among the guiding threads running throughout the preparatory process of the Conference has been the growing recognition of the role played by the non-governmental sector in the population and development area, and the increased awareness among all actors of the need to facilitate and stimulate non-governmental creativity and participation in the development and implementation of population policies and programmes. It is likely that an intensification of the partnerships between Governments and non-governmental organizations will also lead to further dialogue and collaboration between non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations, including the United Nations system.

23. The future modalities for the monitoring by the United Nations of the work of the non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations in the field of population should be reviewed in light of the outcome of the Conference. Considerable experience has been accumulated in the course of the four surveys of the non-governmental and intergovernmental contribution to the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. For example, one important lesson is that it is essential to avoid overburdening the non-governmental sector with frequent reporting responsibilities. More thought also needs to be given to the methodological choices underlying such monitoring exercises. One issue of special importance is the desirability of expanding the scope of the monitoring exercise to include academic institutions and non-governmental organizations with a national or local focus in their population activities. It is clear that the present survey methodology, which excludes such organizations, captures only a fraction of the non-governmental efforts at the national level. An expansion of the scope of the survey, however, would have considerable resource implications. The Population Commission may wish to provide preliminary guidance on these issues to the International Conference on Population and Development.

Notes

1/ Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3).

2/ Report of the International Conference on Population, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda), chap. I, sect. B.

3/ "Work of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action: report of the Secretary-General" (E/CN.9/1991/10).

Annex I

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE ORGANIZATIONS THAT INDICATED INVOLVEMENT IN POPULATION ACTIVITIES, 1990-1991

	Organization	Location of headquarters	Share of population activities (percentage)	ECOSOC status	Participation in activities of the United Nations system	Nature of activities				
						PA	TA	FA	RA	IEC
	Intergovernmental organizations									
1	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States	Belgium	..	Permanent	..				X	X
2	Commission of the European Communities	Belgium	0.4	Permanent	ABD		2	1	3	
3	Council of Europe	France	0.5	Permanent	B		X			X
4	International Organization for Migration	Switzerland	80	Permanent	ABCD		1		2	3
5	League of Arab States	Tunisia	2.7	Permanent	AB				X	X
6	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	France	..	Permanent	ABC		X		X	X
7	Organization of African Unity	Ethiopia	16	Permanent	AB				2	1
8	Organization of American States	USA	1	Permanent	-		1		3	2
	Non-governmental organizations									
1	Africare, Inc.	USA	5	None	None		1			2
2	Alan Guttmacher Institute	USA	100	None	AB				1	2
3	American College of Nurse-Midwives	USA	30	None	None	1	2		3	4
4	Associated Country Women of the World	UK	20	II	AB			X	X	X
5	Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries (APLIC)	USA	100	None	None	X				X
6	Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem	Italy	100	II	AB				X	
7	Association of Voluntary Surgical Contraception	USA	92	None	ABCD		1	4	3	2
8	Batelle Memorial Institute	USA	0.5	R	None				X	
9	CARE	USA	10	R	None					X
10	Center for Population Options, International Center on Adolescent Fertility	USA	100	None	B		1	4	3	2
11	Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA)	USA	90	R	ABD		1	3	4	2
12	Centro de Estudios de Poblacion (CENEP)	Argentina	100	None	None		2		1	3
13	Church World Service & Witness	USA	5	None	None		3		1	2

	Organization	Location of headquarters	Share of population activities (percentage)	ECOSOC status	Participation in activities of the United Nations system	Nature of activities				
						PA	TA	FA	RA	IEC
14	Committee for International Cooperation in National Research on Population (CICRED)	France	100	R	AB	2	3		1	
15	Commonwealth Medical Association	UK	50	R	A	1	3			2
16	DKT International (The D. K. Thyagi Fund)	USA	90	None	None		X			
17	DUAL Incorporated	USA	10	None	None		X			
18	Family Health International (FHI)	USA	50	None	ABC		2	1		
19	Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA)	USA	100	None	None		1		2	3
20	Ford Foundation	USA	15	None	AB			X		
21	Foster Parents Plan International (ex-Plan International)	USA	2	R	None					
22	Friedrich Ebert Foundation	Germany	..	R	None				X	X
23	General Service Foundation	USA	33	None	None			X		
24	Global Committee of Parliamentarians (GCPPD)	USA	100	II	A					X
25	Hewlett Foundation, William and Flora	USA	20	None	None			X		
26	Indian Council of South America	Peru	60	R	ABCD		X		X	X
27	Inter-American Statistical Institute	Panama	5	II	B	X				
28	International Association of Gerontology (IAG)	Mexico	15	R	A					X
29	International Catholic Committee of Nurses (CICIANS)	Belgium	100	R	ABCD	1				2
30	International Confederation of Christian Family Movements	USA	..	II	None	5	2	1	4	3
31	International Confederation of Midwives	UK	100	R	BCD	1	3	5	4	2
32	International Council on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP)	Malaysia	100	II	ABD				1	2
33	International Federation for Family Life Promotion (IFFLP)	USA	75	None	A	2			1	3
34	International Federation of Associations of the Elderly (FIAPA)	France	30	I	C	4	1	5	3	2
35	International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (IFGO)	UK	40	R	None				X	
36	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Switzerland	30	I	B	3	1			2
37	International Federation on Ageing	USA	100	II	ABC					X
38	International Geographical Union	France	100	None	BC					X
39	International Health Society	USA	50	None	A		X	X		X

	Organization	Location of headquarters	Share of population activities (percentage)	ECOSOC status	Participation in activities of the United Nations system	Nature of activities				
						PA	TA	FA	RA	IEC
40	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)	Austria	5	None	BC	1		3		2
41	International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics	USA	100	II	AB		1			2
42	International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development	USA	25	None	None		X		X	
43	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)	UK	100	I	ABD	X			X	X
44	International Projects Assistance Services (IPAS)	USA	100	None	B		1			2
45	International Research Institute for Reproduction	Germany	100	None	B				X	X
46	International Social Security Association	Switzerland	20	I	A	1				2
47	International Statistical Institute (ISI)	Netherlands	10	II	None	1				2
48	International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP)	Belgium	100	II	None				X	
49	International Union of Family Organizations	France	..	I	BC	1	4		2	3
50	International Women's Health Coalition	USA	100	None	None	1				2
51	Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP)	Japan	100	None	ABD		X			X
52	Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation	USA	18	None	None			X		
53	John Snow, Inc. (JSI)	USA	40	None	ABD		1		2	3
54	MacArthur Foundation, John D. and Catherine T.	USA	6	None	B			X		
55	Macro International (Institute for Resource Development)	USA	25	None	ABC		X		X	
56	Management Sciences for Health	USA	25	None	None		1		2	
57	Marie Stopes International	UK	100	None	A		X			
58	Mellon Foundation, Andrew W.	USA	9	None	AB			X		
59	National Audobon Society	USA	0.5	R	AB	2				1
60	National Centrum voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking	Belgium	..	None	None	1		4	3	2
61	National Council for International Health	USA	28	R	A		X		X	X
62	OISCA International	Japan	3	II	None		X			X
63	Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities	Saudi Arabia	70	II	A		1	2	3	4
64	Oxfam	UK	8	II	ABC		4	1	3	2
65	Pan African Institute for Development	Cameroon	70	II	ABCD	X			X	X

	Organization	Location of headquarters	Share of population activities (percentage)	ECOSOC status	Participation in activities of the United Nations system	Nature of activities				
						PA	TA	FA	RA	IEC
66	Parliamentary Association for Euro-Arab Cooperation	Belgium	1	R	B				1	2
67	Partners of the Americas	USA	2	None	None		2	3		1
68	Pathfinder International	USA	100	None	AB		2	1	3	4
69	Population Action International (ex-Population Crisis Committee)	USA	100	R	A		3	2	4	1
70	Population Communication	USA	100	None	A					X
71	Population Communications International (PCI)	USA	100	R	B			3	2	1
72	Population Concern	UK	100	None	A					X
73	Population Council, The	USA	100	II	ABCD		3		2	1
74	Population Institute, The	USA	100	R	A		2		3	1
75	Population Reference Bureau (PRB)	USA	100	None	ABC		2	4	1	3
76	Population Resource Centre	USA	100	None	None		2			1
77	Population Services International	USA	50	None	ACD		3		2	1
78	Programme for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)	USA	60	R	ABCD		1	3		2
79	RAND Population Center	USA	100	None	None				X	
80	Research Triangle Institute (RTI)	USA	10	None	ABCD		2		1	3
81	Rockefeller Foundation, The	USA	12	None	B			X		
82	Salvation Army, The	UK	..	II	None	X		X		
83	Save the Children	USA	10	None	AB	1				2
84	Sierra Club	USA	1	None	None					X
85	Simon Population Trust, The	UK	100	None	None			1	3	2
86	Society for International Development	Italy	25	I	BC	1			3	2
87	Transnational Family Research Institute (TFRI)	USA	90	None	AB		3		1	2
88	Union of Ibero-American Capitals	Spain	75	II	None		X		X	X
89	Unitarian Service Committee of Canada	Canada	..	None	None		X	X		
90	University Research Corporation	USA	40	None	ABCD		1		2	3
91	World Assembly of Youth (WAY)	Denmark	60	I	ABCD		2			1
92	World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts	UK	..	II	B					X
96	World Federation of Methodist Women	Ireland	..	II	None					X
97	World Medical Association, Inc.	France	5	II	B					X
98	World Organization of the Scout Movement	Switzerland	20	II	B		1		2	3
99	World Organization of the Ovulation Method/Billings (WOOMB International)	Australia	100	None	None					X

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	Organization	Location of headquarters	Share of population activities (percentage)	ECOSOC status	Participation in activities of the United Nations system	Nature of activities				
						PA	TA	FA	RA	IEC
100	World Population Society (WPS)	USA	100	II	A		3	4	2	1
101	World Resources Institute (WRI)	USA	5	II	A		X		X	X
102	World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations	France	..	II	A	1				2
103	Worldview International Foundation	Sri Lanka	10	None	BD		2	3		1
104	Zero Population Growth	USA	100	None	AB				2	1

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data were not provided by the organization.

Nature of activities: PA, professional association; TA, provision of technical assistance; FA, provision of financial assistance; RA, research, analysis and evaluation; IEC, information, education and communication.

Participation in activities of the United Nations system: A, intergovernmental meetings; B, technical meetings; C, studies commissioned by organizations of the United Nations system; D, execution of United Nations projects.

Annex II

FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVOTED TO POPULATION ACTIVITIES BY THE ORGANIZATIONS

Organization	Amount to pop. act. 1990-1991 ($ thousand)	Funding by source			Equiv. full-time staff		Budget 1992 ($ thousand)
		RB	UNFPA	Other	HQ	Field	
Intergovernmental organizations							
1 African Caribbean and Pacific Group of States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Commission of the European Communities	60 000*	100	-	-	4	..	33 000
3 Council of Europe	900	100	-	-	1.5	..	300
4 International Organization for Migration	423 217	8	0.3	91.5	20	80	..
5 League of Arab States	670	30	32	38	5	1	..
6 Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	..	..	..	..	2	0	..
7 Organization of African Unity	9 000*	100	-	-	39	1	5 000
8 Organization of American States	400	45	-	55	1	0.5	55

Organization	Amount to pop. act. 1990-1991 ($ thousand)	Funding by source						Equiv. full-time staff		Budget 1992 ($ thousand)
		HF	GF	UN	PD	EF	SS	HQ	Field	
Non-governmental organizations										
1 Africare, Inc.	1 500		90		10			4	20	1 000
2 Alan Guttmacher Institute	8 308		7	1	82	4	6	36	0	4 750
3 American College of Nurse-Midwifes	1 971	24	24		15	30	7	5	0	..
4 Associated Country Women of the World	45				10	90		4	<50	..
5 Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries (APLIC)	5	75					25	..	..	3
6 Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem	..				100			2	5	..
7 Association of Voluntary Surgical Contraception	32 231		87	3	10			72	48	23 048
8 Batelle Memorial Institute	..		100					6	0	..
9 CARE	1 087		99		1			4	10	3 350
10 Center for Population Options, Int'l Ctr Adolescent Fertility	3 700		10		85		5	30	0	1 900
11 Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA)	7 374		65	13	22			41	1	5 490
12 Centro de Estudios de Poblacion (CENEP)	1 000	40	60					16	0	500
13 Church World Service & Witness	2 000				100			0.3	..	2 000

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Organization	Amount to pop. act. 1990-1991 ($ thousand)	Funding by source						Equiv. full-time staff		Budget 1992 ($ thousand)
		MF	GF	UN	PD	EF	SS	HQ	Field	
14 Committee for International Cooperation (CICRED)	800		50	50				4	0	300
15 Commonwealth Medical Association	35			100				0.3	0	130
16 DKT International (The D. K. Thyagi Fund)	5 000				100			2	8	3 000
17 DUAL Incorporated	6 300		100					18	7.2	3 451
18 Family Health International (FHI)	23 000		93		5		2	82	1	14 000
19 Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA)	7 988		30		70			17	26	4 600
20 Ford Foundation	11 400					100		2	9	18 000
21 Foster Parents Plan International (ex-Plan International)	..		50		50			0.2	10	..
22 Friedrich Ebert Foundation	2 000*		98		1	1		0	0	..
23 General Service Foundation	1 000*					100		1.3	0	550
24 Global Committee of Parliamentarians (GCPPD)	2 200		33	33	34			3	2	17 750
25 Hewlett Foundation, William and Flora	14 000					100		1	0	6 515
26 Indian Council of South America	13*	79			21			6	5	9
27 Inter-American Statistical Institute	3	100						0	0	..
28 International Association of Gerontology (IAG)	5*	100						4	..	..

	Organization	Amount to pop. act. 1990-1991 ($ thousand)	Funding by source						Equiv. full-time staff		Budget 1992 ($ thousand)
			MF	GF	UN	PD	EF	SS	HQ	Field	
29	International Catholic Committee of Nurses (CICIAMS)	35*	x			x	x				50
30	International Confederation of Christian Family Movements	16	30			70			..	..	..
31	International Confederation of Midwives	73	80					20	..	..	30
32	International Council on Management (ICOMP)	2 650		55	43	2			4	0	1 200
33	International Federation for Family Life Promotion (IFFLP)	918	2	82		16			4	1	650
34	International Federation of Associations of the Elderly (FIAPA)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
35	International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (IFGO)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	International Federation on Ageing	800*	5			85	10		3	0	400
38	International Geographical Union	66		53	47				0.5	2	..
39	International Health Society	..	x			x			..	..	..

	Organization	Amount to pop. act. 1990-1991 ($ thousand)	Funding by source						Equiv. full-time staff		Budget 1992 ($ thousand)
			MF	GF	UN	PD	EF	SS	HQ	Field	
40	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)	1 900		80	5			15	12	0	400
41	International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics	180			90		10		1.5	0	90
42	International Org. for Chemical Sciences in Development	200			100				1	15	85
43	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)	150 861		90	2	1		7	139	173	81 100
44	International Projects Assistance Services (IPAS)	4 500				100			34	6	2 400
45	International Research Institute for Reproduction	80*	10			90			1	0	35
47	International Statistical Institute (ISI)	500	x	x					2.5	0	0
48	Internationa Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP)	3 176	11	48	22	12		7	4		1 399
49	International Union of Family Organizations	..	x						..	..	..
50	International Women's Health Coalition	3 500		2		98			18	4	2 000
51	Japanese Organization ... (JOICFP)	12 763		7	55	34	3	1	25	50	7 300
52	Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation	1 183					100		2	0	855
53	John Snow, Inc. (JSI)	30 000*		95	5				25	25	15 000

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	Organization	Amount to pop. act. 1990-1991 ($ thousand)	Funding by source						Equiv. full-time staff		Budget 1992 ($ thousand)
			MF	GF	UN	PD	EF	SS	HQ	Field	
54	MacArthur Foundation, John D. and Catherine T.	18 100					100		5	2	10 860
55	Macro International (Inst. for Resource Devpt.)	15 000		95				5	40	0	8 000
56	Management Sciences for Health (MSI)	11 000*		95				5	25	5	6 000
57	Marie Stopes International	9 228		80		20			12	200	4 000
58	Mellon Foundation, Andrew W.	13 868					100		1	0	7 050
59	National Audubon Society	500*	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	516
60	National Centrum voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
61	National Council for International Health	600	50			50			2	0	300
62	OISCA International	210	45	27		28			0	0	100
63	Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities	2 000*	56			29	15		3	3	1 000
64	Oxfam	15 000*		16		43	31	10	3.5	..	8 253
65	Pan African Institute for Development	13 000*		14		72		14	8	42	5 335
66	Parliamentary Assoc. for Euro-Arab Cooperation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Partners of the Americas	240					100		3.5	35	70
68	Pathfinder International	33 734		91		9			66	79	21 000
69	Population Action International (ex-Pop. Crisis Committee)	7 278			7	83	10		28	0	4 091
70	Population Communication	1 500				25	75		3	0	500

Organization	Amount to pop. act. 1990-1991 ($ thousand)	Funding by source						Equiv. full-time staff		Budget 1992 ($ thousand)
		NF	GF	UN	PD	EF	SS	HQ	Field	
71 Population Communications International (PCI)	1 682			3	97			5	2	1 181
72 Population Concern	741		56	1	24	19		0	9	514
73 Population Council, The	74 000		52	7	29	12		198	108	40 000
74 Population Institute, The	2 414			20	80			11	3	1 400
75 Population Reference Bureau (PRB)	6 100	4	42	1	28	6	19	30	0	4 000
76 Population Resource Centre	1 700				100			4	0	700
77 Population Services International	23 453		94			6		8	500	15 990
78 Programme for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)	15 273		28	46	26			96	18	7 118
79 RAND Population Center	2 000[a]		80		20			15	5	1 000
82 Salvation Army, The	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83 Save the Children	5 103	29	47	2	19	3		2	30	..
84 Sierra Club	250	99				1		2.5	0	250
85 Simon Population Trust, The	..					100		..	..	..
86 Society for International Development	250	2	25	70			3	1.5	0	90
87 Transnational Family Research Institute (TFRI)	200		80		20			2	25	..
88 Union of Ibero-American Capitals	600		80		20			9	..	500

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	Organization	Amount to pop. act. 1990-1991 ($ thousand)	Funding by source						Equiv. full-time staff		Budget 1992 ($ thousand)
			NF	GF	UN	PD	EF	SS	HQ	Field	
89	Unitarian Service Committee of Canada	..		56		40	4		..	..	..
90	University Research Corporation	2 835		x	x				5	6	..
91	World Assembly of Youth (WAY)	600*	10	20	50	10	10		1	3	300
92	World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	World Conservation Union (IUCN)	1 831		100					2	5	733
94	World Council of Indigenous Peoples	600*	30	50		15		5	2	5	400
95	World Federation for Mental Health	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	..
96	World Federation of Methodist Women	..	75			20		5	..	..	..
97	World Medical Association, Inc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	World Organization of the Scout Movement	1 400	55		3	22	17	3	2	5	..
99	World Org. of the Ovulation Method/Billings (WOOMB Int'l)	120		40		50		10	..	..	..
100	World Population Society (WPS)	100					90	10	4	0	50
101	World Resources Institute (WRI)	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	150
102	World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	..

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Organization	Amount to pop. act. 1990-1991 ($ thousand)	Funding by source						Equiv. full-time staff		Budget 1992 ($ thousand)
		MF	GF	UN	PD	EF	SS	HQ	Field	
103 Worldview International Foundation	100		100					0	2	220
104 Zero Population Growth	4 000*	42			54		4	25	2	2 000
Total	657 298							1 291.1	1 568.2	376 481

Notes: Two dots (..) indicate that data were not provided by the organization.

An asterisk (*) indicates that the amount is estimated (usually about twice the stated amount when there were indications that the stated amount was for one calendar year and not for the full biennium 1990-1991).

Funding by source: RB, regular budget; MF, membership fees; GF, government funds; UN, United Nations; PD, private donations; EF, endowment funds; SS, sale of services.

Equivalent full-time staff: HQ, headquarters.

For full names of organizations, see annex I.

Annex III

POPULATION ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS, BY SECTOR AND FUNCTION OF THE WORLD POPULATION PLAN OF ACTION, 1990-1991

	Organization	Sectors of the World Population Plan of Action										Functions of the World Population Plan of Action							
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	T	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	T
	Intergovernmental organizations																		
1	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States	x	x	x													x	x	
2	Commission of European Communities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	Commonwealth Secretariat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Council of Europe	50	5	10	-	10	-	-	20	5	100	70	-	-	-	-	20	10	100
5	International Organization for Migration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	5	5	70	5	5	5	5	100
6	League of Arab States	-	4	7	-	42	42	3	-	-	100	70	-	-	-	-	30	1	100
7	Org. for Economic Co-operation and Development	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Organization of African Unity	79	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	100	-	10	-	-	-	90	-	100
9	Organization of American States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	10	-	85	5	-	100
	Non-governmental organizations																		
1	Africare, Inc.	20	-	10	10	30	30	-	-	-	100	-	-	10	-	60	30	-	100
2	Alan Guttmacher Institute	-	10	5	5	5	75	-	-	-	100	30	-	-	-	-	50	20	100
3	American College of Nurse-Midwives	-	-	-	-	40	60	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	90	10	-	100
4	Associated Country Women of the World	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Assoc. for Population/Family Plan. Libraries (APLIC)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem	-	-	-	-	40	60	-	-	-	100	-	-	10	-	60	30	-	100
7	Association of Voluntary Surgical Contraception	-	2	8	-	-	90	-	-	-	100	3	10	-	5	60	20	2	100
8	Battle Memorial Institute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	CARE	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100
10	Center for Population Options, Int'l Ctr Adol. Fertility	10	10	5	-	5	70	-	-	-	100	20	5	-	-	40	30	5	100
11	Centre for Develop. and Population Activities (CEDPA)	10	10	-	-	10	70	-	-	-	100	5	5	50	20	15	5	-	100
12	Centro de Estudios de Poblacion (CENEP)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Church World Service and Witness	35	5	-	-	-	25	25	10	-	100	-	-	25	50	25	-	-	100
14	Committee for International Cooperation ...(CICRED)	10	10	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	100	-	-	-	-	-	60	40	100

	Organization	Sectors of the World Population Plan of Action										Functions of the World Population Plan of Action							
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)/	T	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	T
15	Commonwealth Medical Association	30	50	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	DKT International (The D.K. Thyagi Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100
17	DUAL Incorporated	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	42	68	-	-	-	-	100
18	Family Health International (FHI)	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	60	16	-	-	10	14	-	100
19	Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA)	-	-	1	-	-	99	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100
20	Ford Foundation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Foster Parents Plan International (ex-Plan International)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
22	Friedrich Ebert Foundation	x	x	x				x	x		100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23	General Service Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	34	33	33	100
24	Global Committee of Parliamentarians (GCPPD)	25	15	10	5	15	15	5	5	5	100	25	25	-	-	-	25	25	100
25	Hewlett Foundation, William and Flora	x	-	x	x	-	38	-	-	x	100	x	-	38	-	x	6	-	100
26	Indian Council of South America	39	24	-	-	21	16	-	-	-	100	25	-	38	17	20	-	-	100
27	Inter-American Statistical Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100
28	International Association of Gerontology (IAG)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	10	15	15	15	15	100
29	International Catholic Committee of Nurses (CICIAMS)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	100	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	100
30	International Confed. of Christian Family Movements	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	100
31	International Confederation of Midwives	-	5	-	-	80	15	-	-	-	100	-	15	-	-	55	20	10	100
32	International Council on Management...(ICOMP)	-	30	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
33	International Fed. for Family Life Promotion (IFFLP)	-	3	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	100	2	5	75	-	12	-	6	100
34	International Fed. of Associations of the Elderly (FIAPA)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	International Fed. of Gynecology and Obstetrics (IFGO)	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	100
36	Internat'l Fed. of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	15	10	3	2	25	15	10	17	2	100	-	5	15	15	40	15	10	100
37	International Federation on Ageing	15	25	-	-	10	-	15	15	20	100	20	-	-	-	-	50	30	100
38	International Geographical Union	10	-	-	10	20	-	30	20	10	100	80	-	-	-	-	20	-	100
39	International Health Society	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Internat'l Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)	60	-	-	20	-	-	-	10	10	100	80	-	-	-	20	-	-	100
41	International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
42	International Org. for Chemical Sciences in Development	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
43	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	International Projects Assistance Services (IPAS)	-	-	-	-	75	25	-	-	-	100	20	-	-	5	50	20	5	100
45	International Research Institute for Reproduction						x				100			x					100

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	Organization	Sectors of the World Population Plan of Action										Functions of the World Population Plan of Action							
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	T	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	T
46	International Social Security Association	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	International Statistical Institute (ISI)	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	International Union... (IUSSP)	20	20	5	5	20	20	5	5	5	100	15	-	-	-	10	65	10	100
49	International Union of Family Organizations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	International Women's Health Coalition	5	5	25	-	35	30	-	-	-	100	10	5	20	15	10	30	10	100
51	Japanese Organization...(JOICFP)	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	1	-	80	-	5	4	10	100
52	Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation	20	20	30	-	20	10	-	-	-	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	John Snow, Inc. (JSI)	5	5	5	5	5	75	-	-	-	100	4	3	80	-	10	3	-	100
54	MacArthur Foundation, The John D. and Catherine T.	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Macro International (Inst. for Resource Development)	-	-	-	-	40	60	-	-	-	100	80	-	-	-	-	20	-	100
56	Management Sciences for Health (MSH)	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	10	10	-	-	60	20	-	100
57	Marie Stopes International	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	100	-	-	80	10	-	10	-	100
58	Mellon Foundation, Andrew W.	50	-	8	-	-	42	-	-	-	100	48	-	5	2	34	11	-	100
59	National Audubon Society	70	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	30	-	-	-	10	30	30	100
60	National Centrum voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	100
61	National Council for International Health	33	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100
62	OEDCA International	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities	80	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	100	10	20	10	-	20	40	-	100
64	Oxfam	x	x	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Pan African Institute for Development	70	15	-	5	-	10	-	-	-	100	-	10	-	10	70	10	-	100
66	Parliamentary Association for Euro-Arab Co-operation	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Partners of the Americas	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	25	50	25	-	100
68	Pathfinder International	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	5	80	-	10	-	5	100
69	Population Action Internat'l (ex-Pop. Crisis Committee)	16	16	20	20	2	20	2	2	2	100	-	-	30	-	-	35	35	100
70	Population Communication	30	-	20	-	-	50	-	-	-	100	-	-	25	-	-	25	50	100
71	Population Communications International (PCI)	25	25	-	25	-	25	-	-	-	100	-	10	-	-	25	65	-	100
72	Population Concern		x				x				100					x		x	100
73	Population Council, The	1	2	4	1	2	87	1	1	1	100	56	30	-	-	8	4	2	100
74	Population Institute, The	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	100	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	100
75	Population Reference Bureau (PRB)	15	5	20	15	5	15	10	5	10	100	20	-	-	-	5	50	25	100
76	Population Resource Center	15	10	10	10	10	15	10	10	10	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100

	Organization	Sectors of the World Population Plan of Action										Functions of the World Population Plan of Action							
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	T	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	T
77	Population Services International	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	75	-	-	25	-	100
78	Progr. for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	20	-	-	40	40	-	100
79	RAND Population Center	20	5	5	5	25	25	5	5	5	100	85	5	-	-	10	-	-	100
80	Research Triangle Institute (RTI)	10	10	30	-	10	25	5	5	5	100	30	30	-	-	10	10	20	100
81	Rockefeller Foundation, The	-	5	15	-	-	80	-	-	-	100	30	-	-	-	70	-	-	100
82	Salvation Army, The	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Save the Children	-	25	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	100	5	10	25	25	15	20	-	100
84	Sierra Club	50	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	Simon Population Trust, The	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Society for International Development	25	70	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Transnational Family Research Institute (TFRI)	-	20	20	-	-	60	-	-	-	100	80	-	-	-	-	20	-	100
88	Union of Ibero-American Capitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Unitarian Service Committee of Canada	x	x			x	x				100			x			x	x	100
90	University Research Corporation	-	11	22	12	22	33	-	-	-	100	25	10	25	10	10	10	10	100
91	World Assembly of Youth (WAY)	40	10	-	10	-	40	-	-	-	100	20	-	-	20	30	30	-	100
92	World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts	x	x				x	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	100
93	World Conservation Union (IUCN)	15	20	10	20	-	5	15	-	15	100	30	40	-	-	20	10	-	100
94	World Council of Indigenous Peoples	60	20	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	100	10	10	20	10	20	15	15	100
95	World Federation for Mental Health	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	World Federation of Methodist Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	World Medical Association, Inc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	World Organization of the Scout Movement	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	100				x	x	x		100
99	World Org. Ovulation Method/Billings (WOOMB Int'l)	-	10	-	-	10	80	-	-	-	100	10	5	20	15	30	20	-	100
100	World Population Society (WPS)	x	x	x	x						100						x	x	100
101	World Resources Institute (WRI)			x	x			x	x		100		x				x	x	100
102	World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations		x								100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Worldview International Foundation	60	30	10							100						50	50	100
104	Zero Population Growth	15	15	15	25		15		15		100					33	33	34	100

(a) socio-economic development, the environment and population; (b) the role and status of women; (c) population policies; (d) population growth; (e) morbidity and mortality; (f) reproduction, the family and family planning; (g) population distribution and internal migration; (h) international migration; (i) population structure; (j) population research, collection and analysis; (k) evaluation studies; (l) direct provision of services; (m) counselling and guidance; (n) training; (o) dissemination, communication; (p) awareness for public action.

For full name of organizations, see annex I.